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facts, as Neumann held, who also thought that often the present situation appeared doubled, as sensuous impression, and as thought at once, as if, as Angel explained, perception and apperception were divorced by fatigue, or the least retarded. Jensen's explanation by disparate action of the two hemispheres is disproved by contralateral hemianopsia and other recently observed phenomena, as van der Kalk has shown. Yet Jensen's view is adopted in Schüle's well known hand-book, and Huppert goes so far as to explain double memory by temporary incongruity of action of the two hemispheres by capillary apoplexy. The other view, first stated by Jensen, that some elements of real experience are involved as a nucleus, to which other elements are imagined, and this whole seems memory when only a part is so, was modified by Sander, Sully, Buccola, Emminghaus, who suggest that dreams vaguely recalled may take the place of this nucleus of experience. Perhaps, also, the reproduction is of vivid fancies from the adolescent period, when fancy is strongest. This sense of full agreement of a present with a supposed past, involving as it does the ego, is often momentary, the sense of identity vanishing with clearer insight. The sense of foreknowing dimly what is to happen, and the psychologic moment attending such experiences, is discussed and further cases are given. These important papers at the same time show the great difficulties of the subject, and give promise of better study and fuller knowledge of it.

De la déviation faciale dans l'hémiplégie hystérique. E. BRISSAND et P. MARIE. *Le Progrès Médical*, Jan. and Feb. 1887.

According to Todd and Charcot, hysterical is distinguished from organic hemiplegia by the absence of paralysis of the face. Others have denied this exemption to be of any value as indicating hysterical origin. After passing in review chief symptoms, these authors conclude that there is no objective symptom by which organic can be distinguished from hysteric hemiplegia if the face is left out of account. Facial and lingual deviation in hysteric cases may at first closely resemble paralysis, but is due to contraction of muscles on the same, and not to paralysis of those of the opposite side, and is spasmodic and confined to one lip. This conclusion is illustrated by portraits of two male cases.

Ueber Hysterie bei Kindern. Inaug. Dis. P. RIESENFELD. Kiel, 1887.

This thesis begins with an extensive survey of the literature upon this subject since the thesis of H. Smidt (Strassburg, 1880), the limits of childhood being fixed at menstruation, or, if this be unknown, at 14 years of age. Nineteen new cases are described, including four boys. Heredity, anæmia, exhaustion, and parental indulgence are prominent causes. Moderate hardship and exposure, too, excite somatic resistance, and repress whims and excessive imagination. The imitative instinct of children should be more or less repressed; and sudden anger, grief and fear, and excessive desire to be interesting, should be avoided. It is more simple, sudden in advent and cure, less often associated with whims and moodiness than in adults.

Zur sexuellen Form des Verfolgungswahns. Inaug. Dis. A. GOTTLÖB. Würzburg, 1887.

Five interesting cases of men are told which illustrate the tendency to unreasonable jealousy when from alcohol or other causes